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EXAMINER				
SHINGLETON, MICHAEL B				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2815				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
03/03/2011		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/561,532

**Applicant(s)**

DEKKER ET AL.

**Examiner**

Michael B. Shingleton

**Art Unit**

2815

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 December 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-7, 9 and 11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-7, 9 and 11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-940)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the following must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s).

1. The drawings do not show at least one switching element and especially one that has an “electrode” in the active layer as is set forth by at least claim 1. As shown in the original disclosure and original Figures 1-6 the active layer 11 is totally removed in the final product (Figures 5 and 6) and also from the original disclosure and original drawings the active layer 11 is totally removed before any apertures like 14 are formed in the oxidic layer 12. Thus the electrode material formed in the aperture 14 that extends on the side opposite base layer 13 cannot and is not the first electrode. Newly proposed Figure 7 has the “lower” electrode 50 listed in the proposed amendment to the specification as “another electrode”. There is no indication that “another electrode” is the “first electrode” as set forth by the claims.

3. The capacitor (clm. 5). There is no showing of the capacitor.

4. There is still no array of switching elements shown (clm. 7). This repeated failure to show these elements while still retaining them in the claims may result in the possible abandonment of the instant application. Note that numerous previous office actions pointed this out to avoid abandonment of the application and while the present response is viewed as a bonafide attempt future attempts will probably not be viewed as such.

5. The drawings must show the active and base layers as is now claimed but without introducing new matter. The proposed drawings of 6-28-2010 introduce new matter into the specification.

No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet,

even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

#### New Matter

The amendment filed 06-28-2010 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: Newly proposed drawings and the amendment dated 6-28-2010 to the specification contain new matter that is required to be cancelled in response to this office action. Specifically, in original Figure 6 there is no base layer of semiconductor material, the only base layer is 13 like glass, the substrate is layers 11 and 12, but layer 11 is removed in the final product. Layer 3 is a polymer coating, and layer 5 is a resin. In original Figure 6 there is no active layer of semiconductor. In the original Figure 6 there is no active layer of semiconductor. In the original structure there simply is no structure that has an active layer 121 with apertures in layer 12. The big problem is that applicant is saying certain elements are specific things in the original disclosure and then saying they are not these specific things. The only disclosure is

Summarizing, the rollable device of the invention comprises a substrate of insulating material with apertures extending from a first to a second side. On the first side  
10 switching elements are present, as well as interconnect lines and the like, covered by a coating of organic material. A functional layer is present on the second side. Examples of such functional layers include capacitors, antennas and particularly electro-optical layers. A rollable display is thus obtained that may include an antenna and a driver circuit.

But given that element 12 is substrate 13 is now 436 or 46 which has to be glass so there is just no support for an active layer specifically extending across the apertures in manner that applicant is now trying to disclose and also having the relative thicknesses etc. that applicant is now trying to disclose. In other words where in the original specification/disclosure does it say the function layer or active layer or base layer is formed on the second side of the substrate and is covered by a resin of PEVCD. The base layer or functional layer or active layer (originally numbered 11) now pointing to the segmented flat areas of the original metal material that was in the apertures 14. Here the original disclosure does not say that the switching elements or active layer has a such a segmented structure. These entire specifics are adding new matter to the disclosure and is contradictory what the original disclosure said these elements are to be. Applicant claims the base layer on one side of the substrate and an active layer on the other side of the substrate but again the specification just does not support these layers having the specific shapes etc. as applicant is now trying to show. Applicant might say the original disclosure was a mistake like applicant really meant for the metal material lying on the layer 12 and formed in original apertures 14 to be a functional layer of capacitor etc. But the examiner must go by what was originally disclosed and note that these segmented section are not said to be semiconductor.

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an

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international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

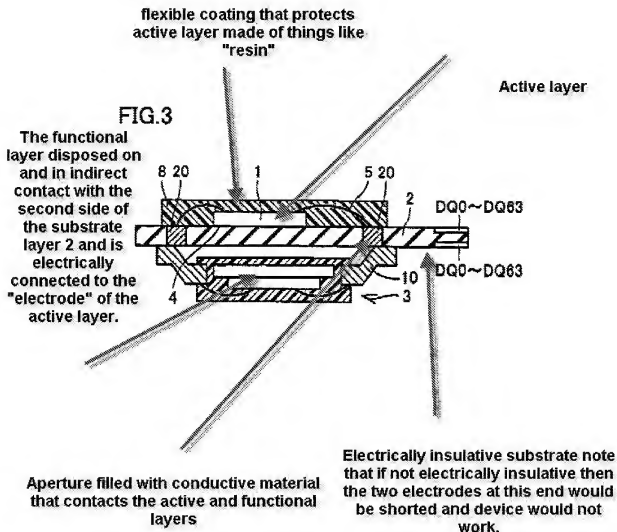
Claims 1 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Matsumoto US 6,798,679 (Matsumoto).

Claim 1 is so so extremely broad. First of all applicant still has not provided a proper drawing to an invention where the functional layer is on the "second side of the substrate". What applicant now points to as element 15 is composed of the same exact material as that of 14 with is pure conductor as presented by the original disclosure. This just cannot be the functional layer, period. Again what was shown in the original disclosure was that of pure conductor and thus there continues to be clear new matter that must be cancelled in response to this office action. However, as stated above claim 1 is so so so extremely broad. In essence claim 1 has a circuit on one side and a circuit on the other side of a substrate with a through hole connecting the two circuits. The only other thing added besides just stated is that there is a "flexible coating" formed on the "first side" of the substrate acting as a protective cover. Applicant should be well aware of the numerous flexible circuit boards that exist with through holes where the active or functional elements(layers) are mounted on both sides of the flexible circuit board and connected to each other via the through holes. More "rigid" versions like motherboards common in computers also are commonly known to exist with active and functional layers but all versions are flexible to some degree and applicant just has not claimed nor is there any support in the original disclosure to the degree, i.e. just how flexible is flexible as meant by applicant. The examiner wants to help applicant as much as possible to get to allowable subject matter and because there is no support for the degree of flexibility the examiner cannot

suggest a limitation as to the degree as this would introduce new matter into the specification that has already been plagued with numerous errors. Matsumoto has been provided to show that the invention as set forth in claim 1, not withstanding the new matter that exists in the present application, is anticipated by the prior art. The following reproduced drawing should make it clear that claim 1 is clearly anticipated but a few points are discussed as well to further emphasis this point. Applicant says that the active layer includes "at least one switching element". Well many things can be consider a "switching element" and as Matsumoto intends to use memory chips as the active layer the memory devices contained therein can be called "switching elements" as there state i.e. a 1 of a 0 is switchable. Resin is clearly flexible and is listed as one of the "flexible materials" by applicant. The term "monolithic" is likewise very broad. Clearly even applicant's invention is not "formed from a single crystal". Applicant's invention it is like that of Matsumoto "consisting of or constituting a single unit" i.e. monolithic. Should applicant like to have the examiner read a term like "monolithic" much more narrowly than is common practice then applicant should be aware of the recent case-law of Halliburton Energy Services, Inc v M-I LLC, Fed. Cir. 2007-1149 that states: **"[b]ecause claims delineate the patentee's right to exclude, the patent statute requires that the scope of the claims be sufficiently definite to inform the public of the bounds of the protected invention, i.e., what subject matter is covered by the exclusive rights of the patent. Otherwise, competitors cannot avoid infringement, defeating the public notice function of the patent claims."** As recited in the above Halliburton decision the court says **"We note that the patent drafter is in the best position to resolve ambiguity in the patent claims, and it is highly desirable that the patent examiners demand that applicants do so in appropriate circumstances so that the patent can be amended during prosecution rather than attempting to resolve the ambiguity in litigation."** Also note that the Halliburton decision relates to the situation where applicant is very specific as to specific limitations on structure that has already been "seen" and then the claims seems to recite functional language **"at the exact point of novelty"**. Many times these types of claims are indefinite. Again the Halliburton decision states: Claims could be held indefinite **"when the inventor is painstaking when he recites what has already been seen, and then uses conveniently functional language at the exact point of novelty"**. The Halliburton decision recited two Supreme Court cases that "identified the dangers of using only functional claim limitations to distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art" and these are General Electric, 304 U.S. at 371 and United Carbon, 317 U.S. at 234. What is needed in this application is clear limitations to positive structure in the claims that can distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art, i.e. the claimed positive limitations to structure that

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will not read on the prior art and as stated above applicant is in the best position to resolve ambiguity in the patent claims for the examiner just cannot read limitations into a claim that are just not there.



### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person



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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-7, 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dudoff US 6,724,794 (Dudoff) in view of Brown US 4,729,061 (Brown).

Figures 1 and 2 of Dudoff discloses the basic arrangement of applicant's invention that includes an active layer i.e. electronic wafer and a functional layer, i.e. laser and/or detector composed of electro-optical elements. These two elements the active and functional layer are attached to each other and the difference between the claimed invention and the prior art rest primarily in how these two "layers" as attached and the showing of a so called "flexible" coating i.e. protective cover for the active layer.

Brown on the other hand shows that an insulating layer with at least one aperture can be and is used to connect two active/functional devices together one on top the other. Plain and simple it is just an art recognized equivalent way to connect two active/functional devices together one on top the other known to those of routine skill in the art. Brown also teaches that a resin 158 can be used to cover or protect at least one of the active/functional layers.

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the direct metal bonding from the active to the functional layers of Dudoff with that of an insulative substrate with at least one through hole which is not only an art recognized equivalent way to connect and active layer and a functional layer together as taught by Brown but it also allows for many different type of active and functional layers to be stacked one on another as the contact pads do not have to exactly line up as in the Dudoff invention as taught also by the Brown reference. Furthermore It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to cover at least the active or electronic wafer with a resin so as to protect it against the outside world like moisture, oxygen etc. as also taught by Brown and as is commonly known in the art. As to the formation of a capacitor thus naturally flows from the combination above.

As to claim 11 applicant wants to store the electronic device above in a "rollable cartridge". That is just purely intended use and it does not further limit the structure of the claim that claim 11 is dependent upon. It is like taking a commercially made 741 chip or the like and

placing the chip in a old 35mm film roll able cartridge or it is like putting your dinner leftovers in a plastic container. The examiner does not see any patentability in how one wants to store, i.e. use a chip or device as these cartridges, i.e. storage containers, are know for storing things.

Applicant's arguments filed 12-14-2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

While applicant argues support for the changes to the original disclosure the examiner has to respectfully disagree. The original naming of elements has been changed and to the extent that there is no reasonable basis that applicant meant to name these new elements as is now recited. One example is that Applicant uses cross hatching in the original Figures to represent a material and now that is suppose to be two or more different materials. There is just no support for doing this in the original disclosure. To the examiner the original application is flawed to the point that what applicant may have meant, i.e. specific detail is just not present and to add this is adding new matter to the original disclosure. In the original disclosure the drawings shows a section and describes this as a metal and now applicant would have a person believe that a semiconductor material was meant instead. Again there is just no original support for changing the materials of the original disclosure from one material to that of another totally different material. The examiner cannot view all these changes as typographical mistakes and allow the invention to evolve into something that was not presented earlier. It may be a breath issue in some cases where applicant did not submit the detail in the original disclosure and is now trying to change the disclosure to get such detail in. Or it maybe that the original disclosure was not sufficiently reviewed but how these problems arose is not an issue the issue is are these changes supported by the original disclosure. Sometimes a progressive entry of amends can introduce new matter to the disclosure. For example one may view that a certain change is ok but then a further "small" amendment to the previous amendment takes and makes the issue to be an addition of new matter since then one has to view the changes in their entirety compared to what was in the original disclosure. This is why the examiner copied parts of the original specification so that the record is clear as to the extent of the proposed changes.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael B. Shingleton whose telephone number is (571) 272-1770.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ken Parker, can be reached on (571) 272-2298. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



MBS

Sept. 11, 2008

April 10, 2009

November 5, 2009

September 11, 2010

/Michael B. Shingleton/  
Michael B Shingleton

Primary Examiner  
Group Art Unit 2815